

The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—28 PER ANNUM [VOL. XXIX.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

No 4234 CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, 2s. 6d. per line; for every additional inch for each insertion

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 10 P.M.
JAMES PATTERSON, Secretary.
R.R.M. Co.'s Wharf, 10745

FOR TAFOLD BAY AND PAMBULA.
The clipper
ELLEN.
Abraham Butler, master, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY next. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to
L. CORCORAN,
Kent-street.

FOR MORRISON BAY.
The fast-sailing brigantine
MARY STEWART.
120 tons, J. Somerville, master, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will positively sail on Friday. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to the Captain, on board, at the Captain's Wharf, or to
THOMAS STEWART,
Rushmore-street.

FOR MORRISON BAY.
A REGULAR TRADER.
The clipper
CUMBERLAND.
50 tons, H. Wyborn, master, will sail for the above port on Friday. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to the Captain, on board, at the Captain's Wharf, or to
HENRY CLARKE,
Union Wharf, 10718

FOR MORRISON BAY.
The favorite schooner
ANN MARY.
J. Brown, master, will sail for the above port on Saturday. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to the Captain, on board, at the Captain's Wharf, or to
FOR WHARF BAY.
The schooner
LIBERTY.
J. Johnson, master, will positively sail on Saturday. All cargo goods must be on board by Friday. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to the Captain, on board, at the Captain's Wharf, or to
FOR MELBOURNE.
The Passenger Brig
DIANA.
J. R. Peake, Commander, will sail for the above port on Saturday. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to the Captain, on board, at the Captain's Wharf, or to
PACKET DART.
FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.
Passengers only, either cabin or steerage, having antiseptic accommodations. All passengers must be on board at the Captain's Wharf, before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. SHEPARD AND ALGER, 470, George-street. 10691

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FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.
The fine Al Barque
ROBERT SYERS.
350 tons, Captain Peter Morrell, master, is now taking in cargo for the above port, and will meet with quick despatch. Shippers who have hitherto patronized the brig Louise and Miriam, are informed that any freight intended for her will be conveyed by the Robert Syers at the usual rates, and passengers will meet with excellent accommodation. Apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
M. JOSEPH,
390, George-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
CALLING AT HONOLULU.
The Al teak-built ship
HERALD HOE.
550 tons, Wells Holt, commander, will have quick despatch for Honolulu and San Francisco. For freight, having room for a few tons of light measurement goods, or passage, both cabin and intermediate, apply to the Captain on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; or to
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,
10177

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TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS OF WOOL.
FOR LONDON.
The Al frigate-built ship
THE A1 FRIGATE-BUILT
WATERLOO.
300 tons, belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, J. Henry May, master, having her dead weight and 1200 bales wool engaged, will sail punctually to her time. For CASH, INTERMEDIATE, or STEERAGE passage, apply to
DONALDSON AND CO., or to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Sydney, November, 1880. 9187

FOR LONDON.
TO FOLLOW THE WATERLOO.
The new Al frigate-built ship
RODNEY.
300 tons, (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons), ALEXANDER MACLACHLAN, commander, will be despatched about the 20th February next. For freight or passage apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Spring-street. 5893

FOR LONDON.
The Al fast-sailing ship
HOUGHLY.
457 tons, registered, Alexander Sproul, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail in all January. This vessel has excellent accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. For terms of freight and passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; or to
THACKER AND CO.,
George-street. 10149

FOR LONDON.
The Al fast-sailing Al barque
AURICOLA.
554 tons, registered, John Bell, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, BALTING, AND CO.,
or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
December 9. 10573

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LAST MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MESSRS. STANLEY AND WALLER'S Last Musical Entertainment, School of Arts, This Evening, Wednesday, 11th December.
PROGRAMME.
First Part.
(Consisting entirely of productions by colonial composers)
Grand March—Pianoforte, Stanley.
Song—1 drink to thee (published in London and just received), S. H. A. Marsh.
Tasmanian Waltzes—Pianoforte, J. Howson.
Song—Love, thy timid whispering tongue, Nathan.
Song—the Queen of merry England (published in London and just received), S. H. A. Marsh.
Song—Tell her I love her yet, Stanley.
Overture—Don John of Austria, Nathan.
Song—Britain, Waller.
Second Part.
Overture—La Gasse Lada, Romain.
Grand March—The Fall of Zion (by particular desire), Pasiello.
Duet—La el daren (English adaptation), Mozart.
Palla—Pianoforte, D'Albert.
Ballad—Old times when we reall, (from a new Opera, entitled "The Valley of Andorra"), Halvey.
Duet—Hark! through the Woods, Cook.
Song—The power, (English adaptation), Donistai.
Song—Pretty Sprites (Night Dancers), Loder.
The Entertainments will commence precisely at eight o'clock, and will be concluded by a grand ball, which will be held in the hall of the School of Arts, commencing at 10 o'clock.
N.B.—No money will be taken at the doors.
10585

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FOR SALE.
MARTEL'S AND UNITED VINEYARD CO.'S BRANDY
West India rum
Campbelltown whiskey
Case brandy
Sherry
Claret, hock, and sauterne
W.A. BOTTLED ALE AND STOUT
Wine corks
CORKS
Patent Belmont sperm candles
Muscadel raisins
Jordan almonds
Barcelon nuts
Fig
Lingling
Carbonate soda
White lead
Woolpacks
John's patent stucco paint
Bell's concrete
November 30. 10045

ON SALE, at Mr. James Simmons.
A. Australian Mart, Market-street East—
Mauritius sugar, 24 per ton
Tall ditto, 24 per ton, 17s. 6d. per cwt.
Zebu ditto, 24 per ton, 17s. 6d. per cwt.
Pampanga ditto, 24 per ton, 17s. 6d. per cwt.
White China ditto, 24 per ton, 17s. 6d. per cwt.
Best Patna rice, 15s. per bag of 100 lb.
Superior raisins, in boxes and halves, at 4s. 6d. per lb.
Woolpacks and woolbaggings
Headman's superior port wine, in cases of 1, 2, and 3 dozen
Duff Gordon's ditto golden sherry, in cases of 1 dozen
Casks of lemon syrup, 5 dozen each
Superior Maclellan cigars, in boxes and halves, Nos. 2 and 3
Walnuts, pickles, and mustards
Hysonkin and Congou teas, of the following brands—Broomfield, Calcutta, Lady Margaret, Arabie, Portland, &c., &c.
Price's patent sperm candles, 1s. per lb., by the box
Wool, tallow, hides, &c., sheepskins, taken in exchange, or purchased
10758

TO CHAIRMAKERS, CANERS, AND OTHERS.—A few bales left superior Split Cane, at 2s. per bale, for sale by
W. G. MOORE,
Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street. 10733

MEDICAL.—To be disposed of, a large quantity of medicine, for sale by
particulars apply to Dr. MACLELLAN, 470, George-street, Sydney. 10737

FAT WETHERS.—About 500 Fat Wethers, of the best quality, for sale by
particulars apply to Mr. W. G. MOORE, 470, George-street, Sydney. 10737

SHIP BLACKWALL.
CONSIGNEES by the above vessel are requested to pass their entries immediately, for the General Wharf, at
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. 10688

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the ship *Romana*, or York, are requested to hand them in for immediate settlement, to H. H. GUNN, on board ship *Laurel*; or, ROBERT CAMPBELL, tertius, Circular Quay. 10687

STOLEN CHECKS.
THE Public are cautioned against negotiating two checks, one for £10, and the other for £5, drawn on the Bank of New South Wales, by Mr. John Smith, both of them dated 11th of the 1st of November, and payable to James Brown, or bearer. These checks are said to have been stolen from William Miller, whilst he was at Mr. Sheahan's, in the London market, for money at the time of the robbery, and payment of them has been stopped at the Bank. 10721

THE undersigned is authorised to purchase, or has in his hands for sale, Shares, Debentures, and other Securities, for money at the following rates:
W. BARTON, 489, George-street. 10720

WANTED TO PURCHASE. a few Indian Mares. They must be about four years old, fifteen hands high, with good heads, long tails, quiet to ride, and sound. Two or three pairs of bays and greys, about sixteen hands, are wanted; also, a few good Kangaroo Dogs, Apply to Mr. J. H. CLARKE, at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Justice, or to the undersigned, at the Horse Bazaar, 308, Pitt-street. 10721

COALS.—Wanted, 150 tons Newcastle Coals, deliverable on board a ship in the Cove. Apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA, 10723

WANTED, 10,000 feet of GOOD CEDAR, in logs suitable for Cabinet Makers' use.
SMITH, CROFT, AND CO. 10580

WANTED immediately, for one, two, or three months, a comfortable furnished house, with apartments, in the neighbourhood of Sydney, containing two or three sitting-rooms, four bed-rooms, and a servant's room, &c. Apply, stating all particulars, to S. A. G., to the care of Messrs. Jamieson, Orr, and Co. 10691

CLERK WANTED.—Wanted, by the undersigned, a Clerk, who is perfectly acquainted with the measurement of timber. A steady sober man liberal wages will be given. Apply to G. HAN, Swan-street. 10713

WANTED immediately, a thoroughly trustworthy servant, or Nurse, to take charge of an infant, and to superintend the care and management of two young children. None but those with the highest character for honesty and attention, and an obliging disposition, need apply. Apply to the Steward, on board the Blackwall, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon. 10683

WANTED, a respectable woman as Nurse. Competent persons are requested to apply to Mr. Jamieson, Registry Office, between ten and eleven this day. 10726

WANTED, a Man Cook: one who understands his business. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM SHARP, 67, Hunter-street, 10686

WANTED, a Man as Plain Cook, able to drive and take care of a house; one accustomed to service, of sober habits and good character, will hear of a situation on applying early to Mr. FLEMING Grocer, opposite the office of the Victoria Barracks, O.S. South Head Road. 10586

WANTED, a respectable girl as housemaid, and to do plain needlework. Apply to Mrs. ROBERT JOHNSON, 51st Mark's Green, Darling Point, between the hours of 10 and 2. 10586

WANTED, a House Servant for a gentleman's family in the country. Apply to the Steward, Club House, Bathurst-street. 10678

FOUND, in Pottinger-street, Windmill-street Ferry, a Lady's Shawl. The owner has it by paying for this advertisement and giving the description. Apply to JAMES BURNAN, Waterman. 10676

TO LET, a commodious family residence, in Elizabeth-street North, consisting of six rooms, detached kitchen, with good water, &c. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer and Agent, George-street. 10729

TO CAB PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—To Let, in Goulburn-street, a Cottage, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, stable, and coach house, &c., to a permanent and improving tenant the rent will be moderate. 10750

FOR SALE OR LEASE, the Mansion House and Grounds of Lyndhurst. The premises having just been put in a complete state of repair, and altogether forming one of the most desirable residences in the vicinity of Sydney. Entry can be had immediately. For particulars apply to Messrs. MINNITHORN, GUNN, and TOMSON, Solicitors, George-street, Sydney. 10726

SALES BY AUCTION.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and Shippers.
50 PACKAGES FRESH SUMMER GOODS, LAMPS FROM THE WATERLOO.
MR. JOHN RICHARDS
Has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction at his Rooms, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely.
THE undersigned assortment of choice silks, Parasols, Shawls, French Cambrics, Mulls, Mousselines de Laines, Manches, Gowns, and other articles, viz.:—
Ditto ditto watered moires
Ditto ditto silks
Fancy striped, checked and glazed
Ladies' fancy silk handkerchiefs, in great variety
Men's fancy checked silk handkerchiefs
Fine black Coghogue and Orleans cloths
4-4 patent black tapes
Fancy silk neckties
Brown and fancy silk and satin parasols
Broad black sewing silk fringes

the sixth year of King George the Fourth, or in this Act, or in any Charter of Justice or Order in Council made or issued in pursuance thereof respectively, or in any law, statute, or usage, or to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XXX. And be it enacted, that in case at any time hereafter the Legislative Councils of the said colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, or the Legislative Council of one of the said colonies, shall petition Her Majesty to alter the boundaries of the said colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, so as to transfer to one of such colonies a portion of the territories which, after the separation authorised by this Act, shall be comprised in the other of them, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she shall think fit, by any order to be made with the advice of Her Privy Council, to alter such boundaries in pursuance of the prayer of such petitions or petition, or in such manner as Her Majesty with such advice shall think fit: Provided always, that unless the Councils of both the said colonies shall petition for an alteration of such boundaries, notice of the petition, and of the intention of Her Majesty to order the same to be taken into consideration by Her Privy Council, shall be given in such manner as Her Majesty shall direct to the Legislative Council which shall not have petitioned, six months at least before such petition shall be considered.

XXXI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the Legislatures of any of the said colonies to levy any duty upon articles imported for the supply of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, nor to levy any duty, impose any prohibition or restriction, or grant any exemption, bounty, drawback, or other privilege, upon the importation or exportation of any articles, nor to impose any dues or charges upon shipping, contrary to or at variance with any treaty or treaties concluded by Her Majesty with any Foreign power.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales, after the separation thereof from the colony of Victoria, and for the Governors and Legislative Councils of the said colonies of Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Western Australia respectively, after the establishment of Legislative Councils therein under this Act, from time to time, by any Act or Acts to alter the provisions of law for the time being in force under this Act, or otherwise, concerning the election of the elective members of such Legislative Councils respectively, the qualification of electors and elective members, or to establish in the said colonies respectively, instead of the Legislative Council, a Council and a House of Representatives, or other separate Legislative Houses, to consist respectively of such members to be appointed or elected respectively by such persons and in such manner as by such Act or Acts shall be determined, and to vest in such Council and House of Representatives or other separate legislative houses the powers and functions of the Legislative Council for which the same may be substituted: Provided always, that every Bill in any of the said colonies for the purpose of such alteration shall be reserved for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon; and a copy of such Bill shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament for the space of thirty days at the least before Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall be signified.

XXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the provisions of the said sixth-year Act of the sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty, as explained and amended by the said second-year Act of the eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty, concerning Bills reserved for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, shall be applicable to every Bill so reserved under the provisions of this Act.

XXXIV. And whereas by the said first-year Act of the sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty power is reserved to Her Majesty by letters patent to be from time to time issued under the Great Seal of Great Britain and Ireland to define the limits of the said colony of New South Wales, and to erect into a separate colony or colonies any territories which then were or were reputed to be or thereafter might be comprised within the said colony of New South Wales, provided that no part of the territories lying southward of the twenty-sixth degree of south latitude in the said colony of New South Wales should by any such letters patent be detached from the said colony: And whereas it is expedient that the power reserved to Her Majesty as aforesaid should be extended over certain parts of the said territories lying southward of the twenty-sixth degree of south latitude, upon the application of the inhabitants thereof: Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time, upon the petition of the inhabitant householders of any of the territories in the said recited proviso mentioned as lie northward of the thirtieth degree of south latitude, to detach such territories from the colony of New South Wales, and to erect such territories into a separate colony or colonies, or to include the same in any colony or colonies to be established under the powers of the last-mentioned Act; and all the powers and provisions of the last-mentioned Act in respect to any new colony or colonies to be established under such Act shall extend to any new colony or colonies to be established under this enactment.

XXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Legislature which may be constituted according to the provisions of the last-mentioned Act in any colony established under such Act, or under the enactment hereinbefore contained, by any ordinance or ordinances to be made for that purpose, subject to the conditions and restrictions which ordinances may be made by such Legislature may by law be subject, to establish a Legislative Council within such colony, to consist of such number of members as they shall think fit; and such number of the members of such Council as is equal to one-third part of the whole number of members of such Council, or if such number be not

exactly divisible by three, one-third of the next greater number which is divisible by three, shall be appointed by Her Majesty, and the remaining members of the Council shall be elected by the inhabitants of such colony; and it shall be lawful for such Legislature, by such law or ordinance as aforesaid, to make all necessary provisions for dividing such colony into convenient electoral districts, and for appointing and declaring the number of members of Council to be elected for each such district, and for the compilation and revision of lists of all persons qualified to vote at the elections to be held within such districts, and for the appointing of returning officers, and for the issuing, executing, and returning of the necessary writs for such elections, and for taking the poll thereat, and for determining the validity of all disputed returns, and otherwise ensuring the orderly, effective, and impartial conduct of such elections; and upon the establishment in such colony of a Legislative Council under this provision, all the provisions of this Act and of the said first-year Act of the sixth year of Her Majesty, and of the said second-year Act of the eighth year of Her Majesty, which are hereby made applicable to the colony of Western Australia, after the establishment under this Act of a Legislative Council therein, shall become applicable to the colony in which a Legislative Council is established under this provision, as if all such provisions were here repeated and applied to every such colony.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, That by the term "Governor" of the colonies mentioned in this Act, as used in this Act, shall be understood the persons for the time being lawfully administering the Government of such colonies respectively, and until Her Majesty shall issue a commission appointing a Governor of the colony of Victoria, the Superintendent of Port Phillip shall be deemed the person administering the Government of the colony of Victoria.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be proclaimed in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Western Australia, by the respective Governors thereof, within six weeks after a copy of such Act shall have been received by such Governors respectively, and save as herein expressly provided, shall take effect within such colonies respectively from the day of such proclamation thereof.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

SCHEDULES REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ACT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Schedule (A.) Part 1.

Governor	£ 5,000
Chief Justice	£ 3,000
Two Puisne Judges	£ 3,000
Salaries of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Crown Solicitor, and contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Administration of Justice throughout the colony	19,000
Total	29,000
Colonial Secretary, and his department	£ 6,500
Colonial Treasurer, and his department	£ 4,000
Auditor-General, and his department	£ 3,000
Salaries of clerk, and miscellaneous expenses of Executive Council	500
Pensions	2,500
Total	16,500
Public Worship	£ 28,000
Total	28,000
Governor	£ 2,000
Judge	£ 1,500
Chief Justice	£ 1,500
Crown Solicitor, and contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Administration of Justice throughout the colony	4,000
Pensions	5,500
Total	14,500
Colonial Secretary, and his Department	£ 2,800
Colonial Treasurer, and his Department	£ 1,500
Auditor-General and his Department	£ 1,100
Salaries of Clerk of Executive Council, and miscellaneous expenses	400
Pensions	500
Total	6,300
Public Worship	£ 6,000
Total	6,000
Governor	£ 2,000
Chief Justice	£ 1,500
Puisne Judge	£ 1,200
Salaries of Attorney and Solicitor-General, Crown Solicitor, and contingent and miscellaneous expenses of Administration of Justice throughout the colony	13,300
Total	18,000
Colonial Secretary, and his department	£ 2,800
Colonial Treasurer, and his department	£ 1,500
Auditor-General, and his department	£ 1,500
Salaries of Clerk of Executive Council, and miscellaneous expenses	700
Pensions	2,000
Total	8,500
Public Worship	£ 15,000
Total	15,000
Governor	£ 2,000
Judge	£ 1,000
Salaries of the Advocate General and Crown Solicitor, and contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Administration of Justice throughout the colony	4,000
Total	7,000
Colonial Secretary, and his Department	£ 2,000
Colonial Treasurer, and his Department	£ 1,500
Auditor-General, and his Department	£ 1,000
Salaries of Clerk of Executive Council, and miscellaneous expenses	500
Total	5,000
Total	25,000

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.
(From the Times, August 16.)

FRANCE.

THE following is our Paris correspondent's letter, dated Monday, 5 p.m.:—

"This morning, at six o'clock, the President of the Republic left the Palace of the Elysee for the Lyons railroad station, escorted by a detachment of Hussars. His suite consisted of three travelling carriages. In the first were the President; the Ministers of War, Agriculture and Commerce, and Public Works; General Rebillet, Commander of the Gendarmerie; and M. Lecomte, a representative of the department of the Yonne. In the other two were his Aides-de-Camp, Colonel Vaudrey, and Messrs. Edgar Ney, Mocquart (his private secretary), and several other persons belonging to his household.

"The President was received at the station by M. Barthe, Minister of the Interior; M. Berger, Prefect of the Seine; and M. Carlier, Prefect of Police.

"At 7 o'clock the President took his seat in the state carriage with the Ministers and the Prefect of Police, who was to accompany him as far as Tonnerre, and the train started amidst loud acclamations.

"All the accounts from the departments through which the President is to pass announce that he will be everywhere admirably received.

"The majority of the Municipal Council of La Guillaumière, a suburb of Lyons, having decided not to wait on the President of the Republic, the Mayor and the Adjoints have protested against the resolution in the following letter addressed to the Prefect:—

"The administration of La Guillaumière has a painful duty to perform, which, however, is commanded by a sentiment of honour. It energetically protests against the opinion expressed by the majority of the Municipal Council, in the sitting of the 6th of August, with regard to the visit to be paid by the President of the Republic. It is aware of the respect to which the liberty of voting is entitled, but there are circumstances in which the exercise of that liberty becomes an outrage on the first rules of decorum. The visit of the President of the Republic is one of exceptional circumstances. All the constituted bodies must honour the Chief of the State, and more so as they emanate from universal suffrage, of which the present President is the most complete expression. The administration of La Guillaumière accordingly disclaims all participation in the decision taken on the 6th instant. It proclaims its most profound respect for the First Magistrate of the Republic, and, were it to present itself alone, it is determined to accomplish what it regards as its most sacred duty.

"It appears, moreover, that the resolution of the Municipal Council had been universally approved, and that several members who had subscribed to it had been compelled to resign their functions. The inhabitants of La Guillaumière, on the other hand, proposed to send a deputation to present their homage to the President, and thus disavow the conduct of the majority of the Municipal Council.

"M. Gaizot left Paris to-day for his country seat at Val Richer.

"M. Thayer, the Director-General of the Post-office, who is said to be still suffering severely from the wounds he received in June, 1848, while fighting in the cause of order, has left Paris for the baths of Bourbonne-les-Bains.

"Their Excellencies the Marquis and Marchioness of Normandy have left Paris for the baths of Kissingen.

"The commerce of Paris still continues to progress favourably. The manufacturers have a sufficient number of orders on their books to occupy all their hands, whilst some branches find a difficulty in procuring operatives to supply the demand.

"The manufacturers of objects of luxury have received an immense number of orders from Spain since the change of tariff in that country, by which the prohibitive system has been abandoned, and a fixed duty imposed. The number of handsome carriages now building in Paris for Spanish noblemen, and the quantity of expensive furniture now being prepared for the same destination, is almost incredible.

"The new Emperor of Haiti has been likewise a good customer. There is at this moment to be seen in the warehouses of a celebrated goldsmith a crown, a sceptre, a wand of justice, and a sword of state, manufactured expressly for His Majesty at a cost of nearly £20,000 sterling. He has, moreover, commanded for his coronation a sky-blue velvet mantle, embroidered with bees and richly bound with gold lace. He has further ordered a Court dress of scarlet velvet, lined with white satin, and trimmed with the most expensive point lace, and most valuable ornaments to match.

"There has been some depression among the manufacturers of light woollen stuffs, in consequence of a rise of 20 per cent. in the price of the raw material, purchasers not being found willing to submit to a proportional increase in the price of the manufactured article.

"The heavy rain which fell in the neighbourhood of Paris last week has caused some injury to the wheat not yet gathered in. From the samples of new corn exhibited at various markets, it is not expected that this year's produce will be of very superior quality. There has been a slight rise in consequence, particularly at Nantes, where large orders have been received, and where wheat is at present higher than in any other part of France. The accounts of the potato crop are excellent, except from a few places in the western departments, where the disease has manifested itself. Letters received from the wine-growing districts are contradictory. It appears that in Burgundy and throughout the centre of France the appearance of the vines is magnificent, and if dry weather set in, there is no doubt but the crop will be of superior quality. In the southern departments complaints are being heard that the produce will be considerably less than a fair average. There have been considerable arrivals at Bercy this week of cargoes of wine from Burgundy. The price, nevertheless, has been well maintained.

"The receipts of the indirect taxes and revenues continue to increase. In July last they exceeded by 4,374,000fr. those of the corresponding month of 1849. The augmentation during the first seven months amounts to nearly 21,000,000fr., and would have exceeded 26,000,000fr., were it not for the reduction in the salt tax. Among the branches of revenue

which give the most satisfactory results are the registry, mortgage, and stamp duties, which have increased by 15,321,000fr.; the duty on fermented liquors by 4,378,000fr.; the sale of tobacco by 2,865,000fr., &c. The duties on salt and colonial sugars have alone experienced a diminution.

"The committee appointed to study the question of Channel fisheries has determined to send a sub-committee to Scotland and the Orkneys to inquire into the abuses complained of by the Channel seaports. This sub-committee, which consists of MM. Estancelin and Legros-Devot, representatives of Dieppe and Calais, M. Golo, belonging to the department of Finance, M. Hennequin, of the Department of Marine, and Captain d'Estremont de Maucroux, are to take their departure in a few days on board the Pelican steamer.

"The Bourse was dull to-day, and there was but little business transacted. The Five per Cents. opened at 97fr. 30c., and closed at 97fr. 10c. The Three per Cents. closed at 88fr. 40c.; Orleans Railroad Shares, 782fr. 50c.; Rouen, 592fr. 50c.; Havre, 250fr.; Great Northern, 468fr. 75c.; Avignon, 180fr.; Basle, 118fr. 75c.; Bordeaux, 392fr. 50c.; Paris and Strasbourg, 350fr.; Tours and Nantes, 251fr. 25c.; the New Roman Loan, 79fr.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Head Quarters, Rendsburg, Aug. 10.

The official reports of the destruction of the Laboratory may not be altogether correct, but the mere loss of the material of war; it is possible the ammunition destroyed can be replaced in a short time. But the extent of the calamity, with regard to the destruction of human life, has not been fully described. It is far greater than the reports state. Within two hours after the accident it was not, perhaps, possible to make any estimate of it; the fatal nature of the catastrophe was only discovered on the examination of the ruins. Up to yesterday 91 persons had been buried, 35 are wounded (some severely), and there are 11 put down as missing; among the ruins are still found bodies in such a mangled state as to render identification impossible. Among the killed are 22 cadets of the Artillery School; the building is in the same inclosure as the Laboratory and is completely shattered. The youths belong to the first families of the Duchies, among whom the accident has carried more mourning than the battle of Istedt itself. The school had only just been removed to this place from Kiel, at the request of the pupils themselves, that they might be enabled more closely to study the military operations in the field.

The Laboratory, which stood on the Eyder Island towards the Parade, is of course a heap of ruins; the trees around it are singed black and brown, and shattered as if by lightning. The exploded projectiles fell on the Parade and the surrounding houses, as if the place was being bombarded; the Government House, in which are the headquarters of General Willisen, has had the roof severely damaged. The part of the town nearest to the Laboratory is the public promenade and avenue bordering the Parade, and many persons walking there at the time were severely wounded or stunned; fortunately, the great force of the explosion was upwards, and the thick branches of the avenue itself in some degree formed a protection to the houses by stopping many of the balls and splinters. The streets are strewn with broken glass, and the fronts exhibit every device that can exclude the wind, for it is impossible to get the repairs done with sufficient rapidity. The explosion did not break in one loud report, but several, succeeding each other at short intervals, so that many of the inhabitants thought it was actually the Danish siege artillery opening on the walls.

A proclamation ordered the inhabitants to bring all the shells, bombs, &c., that fell into their houses, to the artillery depot.

Up to 6 o'clock this morning there is no report of any further movement or operations among the troops in position, and as the usual parties are being sent out to labour on the distant field-works, it would appear that none are expected to-day. The attack of the Danes was a reconnaissance, which, it is stated, was repulsed; but it is the general impression that another bloody engagement cannot be long deferred. Willisen must either risk it or retreat south of the Eyder.

Hamburg, August 10, 3 o'clock, p.m.

The morning train from Rendsburg brings intelligence that the Danes had made a strongly supported and extensively planned reconnaissance along the whole line of General Willisen, no doubt remaining that they intend very speedily turning this into a general attack on the Schleswig side of the Eyder, for the purpose, if possible, of driving it out of that Duchy entirely; and, should such intention be verified, there will be another encounter as bloody as that of Istedt.

Should the Danes be successful in this operation, and follow the Holsteiners over the Eyder, the war will assume a new feature, but not be finished; as the troops will defend every inch of the ground on this side, and with two fortified places on their flanks, the Danes will have hard work before them.

The town of Tonningen has now been taken possession of by the Danish troops. It commands the entrance into the Eyder, so that their army has two points d'appui on the eastern and western side of the Duchy of Schleswig, with the town of the same name as the basis of their operations; Husum, of course, being an additional point d'appui in a more northerly direction.

Some slightly wounded Danish prisoners from the field of Istedt had arrived this morning from Rendsburg, being removed to the Altona hospitals. This will make the number of Danes taken prisoners 417 officers and men.

The rumour now current is, that England and Russia have sent commissions to Copenhagen and Kiel for the purpose of endeavouring to bring about a termination of further bloodshed.

THE PALAT STATE.

Letters from Rome, of the 4th instant, announce that the President of the French Republic had conferred on Lieutenant-General Prince Orsini the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour, and on Prince Gabrielli that of officer. Colonel Farina and Janni had been appointed

knights of the same order. Two officers of the Roman army, Majors Saverio Scutellari and J. B. Marchetti, who, having taken service under the Republican Government, were sentenced, for treason and cowardice, to degradation and hard labour, had been pardoned by the Pope.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 17th instant. The forthcoming elections were the principal questions at the order of the day. It was believed that the Court would not proceed this summer to La Granja. General Serrano was no longer talked of as successor of General Concha in the direction of the cavalry. That post has been offered to General Chacon, a Progressista, and an intimate friend of General Espartero; and, should he not accept it, General Shelly, the present Captain-General of Andalusia, will no doubt be appointed. The report of the recall of M. Martinez de la Rosa from Rome was totally unfounded. A postal convention was being negotiated between Spain and Prussia.

The Three per Cents. were done at 33.

THE BUSINESS OF PARLIAMENT.
(From the Times, August 14.)

A BRIEF but very interesting discussion occupied in the House of Commons on Monday night upon the method in which public business has been conducted during the session. In commenting upon this conversation, we would, at the outset, very distinctly mark out the limits within which our remarks should be confined. We do not, then, propose to animadvert upon the general policy observed by the Ministers, or upon the discretion of individual members in pressing or withdrawing this or that particular measure. Such a view is more appropriate when the business of the session shall have been finally brought to a close, and we have the opportunity of considering the subject as a whole. More than this, in commenting upon this interesting subject, we shall abstain from any remark upon the extraneous matter which the pique or ingenuity of the various speakers imported into the debate. Mr. Stafford and Mr. Bright shall be left to deal as they will with the subject of landlord and tenant arrangements in Ireland; Lord Brougham shall twit Mr. Bright with his "ignorance," and Mr. Bright call Lord Brougham "Samson Agonistes"; the First Minister may endeavour to explain away his Jew Bill difficulties, without hindrance or animadversion from us. The question on which we would fix exclusive attention for the moment is simply this,—Can any improvements be made in the method of conducting public business in the House of Commons, which shall expedite its progress, and have some effect in lightening the enormous labour to which members of Parliament are now subjected during the course of a session?

For, in truth, a member of the House of Commons, as matters stand at present, is one of the most hardly-worked persons in the community. During six months of the year a barrister of high practice is not more occupied than a conscientious member of the Lower House. Let us take Sir Benjamin Hall's analysis of the present session. It appears that the House has sat 1041 hours; has had 149 sittings; has sat 25 weeks, exclusive of holidays. Allowance being made for the business days as four in number each week, the time of sitting has averaged 104 hours for each one of four days during 25 weeks. The House has met at 4 o'clock, and during the later portion of the session has continued its sittings until two, sometimes until three o'clock in the morning. All this, be it remembered, is exclusive of the time devoted to committees. Now, the result of the labours of hon. gentlemen when sitting in select committees are before us in that portentous issue of blue-books—in that perennial encyclopedia of political knowledge which is every day increasing in importance and extent. Alexander Dumas himself, with a batch of the readiest writers in Paris at his back, might be pardoned for envying the facile flow of the House of Commons when that assembly turns its attention to bookmaking. But, before we quit this enumeration of the hours and days during which the House of Commons has been engaged in the transaction of public business, we cannot forbear copying from Sir Benjamin Hall's speech the short sentence in which he records its achievements during four almost consecutive nights. "On Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th of July, and Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd of August, the House, in four days a-day, and the committee-rooms upstairs were hard at work during the earlier portion of the days in question. It has been decided that for the factory operatives 104 hours' labour per diem is a very satisfactory amount of industry; surely, if the House of Commons advances pari passu with the manufacturing districts—if the same amount of time be devoted to the making of laws as to the weaving of calicoes, we have no legitimate ground of complaint.

We now come to the result of all this toil. It appears that up to the 1st of August the house had only passed 58 public bills, as against 89 bills during last session. That Sir Benjamin Hall's point of comparison, and he somewhat invidiously points to the fact that last session the House only sat 932 hours, as against 1,041 during the present session. There is a good deal to be said in reply to such a method of calculation. In the first place, to speak of the "present" session, is to admit that it is not yet at an end, and, notoriously at the final passing of a bill takes place at the end of a session at a greatly accelerated speed. In the next place, it is obvious that it is merely absurd to speak of acts of legislation as you would of potatoes—by the sack. The question is whether or no the time of Parliament has been profitably employed; whether members have been found at their post; whether the Government has shown an anxious and honest desire to expedite the passing of measures of public utility? When an accusation of this kind is brought forward, one naturally examines the instances of venacious delay alleged by the accuser—the reasons upon which the charge is founded. We are also entitled to ask

for something like a definite suggestion of a method by which the obstructions may be avoided for the future. Now, after a very careful examination of Sir Benjamin Hall's speech, we can find in it nothing more definite than a general complaint of the present method of transacting public business. The particular instance cited in support of the general charge is, "That members have no certainty when the Government measures are like to come on; but with regard to bills proposed by private members, which are taken according to their order upon the notice paper, there is generally a certainty." Such, then, is the position of Sir Benjamin Hall, and such the allegation by which he endeavours to support it.

Nothing is certainly further from our intention than to assert that no improvements are possible in the method of conducting Parliamentary business. But, as Sir Benjamin Hall's argument stood, very fairly laid himself open to a rebuff from Lord John Russell, who reminded him that whereas some years ago on Government nights there were 20 or 30 notices on the paper, any one of which the Minister might have brought forward, he (Lord John) had expressly altered that arrangement for the greater convenience of members. At present the practice is, that the two or three bills to which the attention of the House is to be especially called are particularly named in order to obviate the chances of surprise. Lord John Russell remarked, and with some truth, that the apparent tardiness of the House in the despatch of public business is partly attributable to an impediment of which we have certainly no right to complain. There is a much more conscientious anxiety among members at the present day than a few years back to take a share in the business of the House. They are better informed, more anxious for information before dealing with great public interests, more cautious, and, we would add, more under the eye and more dependent upon the judgment and favour of the constituencies. Of idle speculation during the present session there has been but little. The monster debate upon the foreign policy of the Government was an exception; and certainly this was a case on which the more prominent members of the House and the chief leaders of party were well entitled to be heard, and spoke with unusual effect. Sir Benjamin Hall himself admitted that, with this one exception, there had only been one adjourned debate during the session, and that on Government nights a session had invariably been made, and never counted out. What, then, is the remedy, if we are not satisfied with the present method in which public business is conducted? We find nothing, except a vague suggestion from Mr. Bright, recommending the adoption of something like the plan in use in the United States and France, by which a considerable amount of detail is referred to portions of the House. But the benefits to be obtained from such an arrangement we already enjoy in great measure through the appointment and reports of the Select Committees.

A far more effectual, and a far more constitutional method, as it appears to us, is to give a fair share of occupation to the Peers from the commencement of a session. It is clear that five or six weeks of the session must be devoted by the Commons to supply why should the Peers remain idle during this time? We would say let the Government during the recess determine upon the bills to be submitted to the consideration of Parliament, and apportion them according to the fitness of their subject-matter—either to this or to that House. In many instances it would be far better that the Peers should take the initiative. There are many subjects which would receive a more judicious and temperate consideration at their hands than we could expect from the other branch of the Legislature. At least, in the absence of other recommendations, this is a practical and constitutional suggestion for expediting and improving the conduct of public business.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Monday.

HER Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived in Edinburgh on Friday night, at 12 o'clock, by the North British Railway, having travelled by the express train which left London in the morning. Two carriages, which came by a previous train, were in waiting at the railway station; and immediately on her arrival her Royal Highness and suite drove to Barry's Hotel, in Queen's Street. The suite consisted of Lady Augusta Bruce, Lord James Murray, and Sir George Cooper. As the anticipated arrival of the Royal Duchess was kept as private as possible by the officials of the railway company, only a very few persons were present, but limited as their number was, they gave Her Royal Highness a most enthusiastic welcome.

Early next morning (Saturday) the Duchess was waited on at the hotel by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Sheriff Gordon, who offered their services to accompany her Royal Highness to any of the public buildings or institutions that she might desire to inspect. As her Royal Highness wished her visit to be entirely private, she declined the proffered escort, except to Holyrood Palace, which she said she proposed visiting about midday. The Lord Provost and Sheriff, after paying their respects, took their leave.

About 11 o'clock her Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord James Murray, and Lady Augusta Bruce, drove in an open carriage along the new road formed around the Queen's Park and Arthur's Seat. The view from this road, which is of considerable elevation, is one of the finest that can well be conceived. On the north side the eye, at a glance, obtains a view of nearly the whole of the Firth of Forth, with the Bass Rock, Inchkeith, and other islands rising out of view; to the south side an extensive view is got of the Pentlands and Lammermoor range of hills; and, then driving down towards Holyrood Palace, and on the west, Edinburgh, with its numerous spires and monuments, is seen to great advantage.

Her Royal Highness arrived at Holyrood Palace precisely at twelve o'clock, where the Lord Provost and Sheriff Gor-

don were in waiting to receive her. Under their guidance she visited all the royal apartments in the Palace, which are now in course of being fitted up in a style of great magnificence for the reception of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on the 29th instant. All the paint which covered and concealed the carving on the beautiful oak panelling has been removed, and the tapestry has been cleaned, and the ceilings have been so tinted as to bring out with fine effect the ornamental plaster-work with which they are adorned. The Palace has been completely renovated, and made worthy, in every respect, for a Royal residence. Her Royal Highness repeatedly expressed her satisfaction at the manner in which the improvements have been carried out, and left the palace evidently much gratified with her visit. The carriage next drove to the top of the Calton-hill, where she was enabled to obtain a still further view of the beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

On Sunday forenoon her Royal Highness attended divine service in St. John's Episcopal Church, and in the afternoon drove out to Colinton-house, the residence of Lord Dunfermline, and about four miles from Edinburgh. She returned an hour or two afterwards, and dined with her suite in the British Hotel.

Her Royal Highness left Edinburgh this morning (Monday) en route to Blair Castle, where she intends to spend a few days with the Duke of Athol, after which she will proceed to Abergeldy, in the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—A vast crowd of emigrants continue daily after day to quit the south of Ireland, making our harbour rather to increase than to diminish. By emigrant ships in the port, or by steamers to Liverpool, where other ships wait to receive them, large numbers of peasantry depart. This outpouring of the rustic population is not by any means confined to Cork; similar accounts reach us from the port of Limerick, from Dublin, and Galway, and even from the lesser ports, such as Waterford, &c. To-day the *Nimrod* and *Albert* steamers were crammed to excess with these poor creatures. Independently of what went in other vessels, there were certainly upwards of 1000 human beings packed on board these two steamers. To one looking from the quay it seemed a marvel how they could have found room to stand in the narrow compass of deck they occupied. Since the above was written we have learned that on the arrival of the *Nimrod* at Passage, it was found necessary to send some of the deck passengers on shore. In doing so, we understand the people were taken indiscriminately and forced to leave the vessel, their property and friends being in many instances detained on board. One man is said to have been brought out of the vessel, whilst his wife, luggage, and £25 were detained. The entire number sent on shore amounts to about 200. On inquiry at the packet-office we are informed that the affair arose from the fact of a penalty being inflicted on the company for every passenger beyond a certain number. On leaving the quay this morning a crowd of persons without tickets forced their way on board, and these were the only parties sent out of the vessel.—*Cork Reporter*.

Field Marshal Prince Albert has been appointed to the Chief Colonelcy of the 60th Rifles, vice Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the Coldstream, also vacant by the decease of the Royal Duke. Lord-Gen. Ulysses Lord Downes, from the 54th Foot, has been appointed Colonel of the 29th, vice the Earl of Strathford. Major-Gen. Gordon to be Colonel of the 54th, vice Lord Downes.

THE BARBER CASE.—On the face of the documents before us—the judgment of the Queen's Bench and a letter by Mr. Henry Barber—Mr. Barber seems to have been treated cruelly and unjustly; and his peremptory demand for justice is a circumstance in favour not only of his energy but of his honesty. The case is familiar to the public; the general impression follows the authoritative declaration of the Home Office, that Barber was wrongfully convicted, and deserved the full "pardon"—the only form of reversal recognised by our law—which he at last obtained, but of which he is deprived by the Court of Queen's Bench, in refusing to remanet him on the roll of attorneys. In delivering judgment on his application, readied by the Law Society, the Court laid down the rule that the person convicted and deprived of the right of practice in the same position as if he had been acquitted at the trial. Now what, in that case, would have been his position? He would have gone straight to his office, and have resumed practice as an attorney. If any one had thought that his conduct was unprofessional, it would have been open to such person, in spite of the acquittal, to make an application to strike him off the rolls. But what a notice of the remainder of his papers, with all the facts fresh in his memory. Such is the position to which, as the Court allows, the pardon ought to restore him. But what is his position as an attorney? The Court states in its own words, "that the facts are not fresh in his memory; and, after laying down the sound principle, the Court declines to exercise its jurisdiction in striking him off the roll, by adjudging that the charge upon which he was convicted was not proved." The Court seems to have relied much on one point. In *Hunt's case, noting under instructions from Fletcher, Mr. Barber claimed dividends at the Bank of England for twelve years from December, 1829, the date of the will; the dividends, however, had not been paid for thirty-five years; and the presumed knowledge of that fact in taken to prove Barber's complicity. But Mr. Barber denies the knowledge of it, and there is nothing to contradict his denial. The Bank officers may have detected the non-payment of their dividends; but all they did was to pay the amount claimed, without saying a word about the remainder due. Why should Mr. Barber suppose that Mary Hunt had neglected to receive her dividends for twenty-three years before her death? Why should the Bank officers conceal the real amount due—unless these serious servants had an eye to the idol of all pious men in the Bank of England, "the Rest." This well exemplifies the whole treatment. On the points specifically stated Barber meets the charge and denies it—admits the facts against him on the same grounds: it is said that he was acquitted in *Stock's case, that there were three other cases on which he was not tried. Now what are the facts? There were four cases against him; on 28th in the list he was tried and acquitted—presenting counsel then skipped the trial and elected to try him on the fact which he was convicted. But *unconvicted*, and now acquitted by the Bank on a fuller inquiry: so that he is acquitted on two cases, one of strength.—*Reporter*, August 3.**

GEORGE ALLEN, Esq., M.C.
SIR—We, the undersigned Citizens,
request you to become a Candidate for
the office of Mayor during the year 1861, and
we pledge ourselves to use every legitimate
means to secure your re-election.

JAMES NORTON
JOHN CAMPBELL
HENRY PARKES
AND OTHERS.

Sydney, 2nd December, 1860.

Gentlemen, I have the honour to acknow-
ledge the receipt of your requisition, inviting
me to become a Candidate for the office of
Mayor during the year 1861. Allow me to
reply to state that I am not qualified to
accept of such an honour, and that while I
could not of my own accord offer myself for
your suffrage, having already had the honour
of filling the Civic Chair, yet I feel that I
ought not to do so, when requested by you,
a numerous and respectable portion of the
community. I beg therefore to say, that should
my fellow-citizens place me in the honourable
position of Chief Magistrate of the City, I shall
endeavour to perform the duties of the office
with strict attention and impartiality.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE ALLEN.

To James Norton, John Campbell, and H.
Parkes, Esquires, and the other gentlemen
signing the requisition. 10108

THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN.—Having received a
requisition from the electors of the City of
Sydney, requesting me to become a Candidate
for the office of Mayor during the year 1861,
I beg to say that I am not qualified to
accept of such an honour, and that while I
could not of my own accord offer myself for
your suffrage, having already had the honour
of filling the Civic Chair, yet I feel that I
ought not to do so, when requested by you,
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position of Chief Magistrate of the City, I shall
endeavour to perform the duties of the office
with strict attention and impartiality.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. THURLOW.

High-street, Sydney, November 19. 9158

THE ALPACA.

A General Meeting of gentlemen
interested in the projected importation
of the Alpaca into this colony, held yester-
day, November 21, pursuant to advertisement.
It was resolved that a Committee of five
gentlemen be appointed to obtain subscriptions
towards the expense of importing 100 to 200
Alpacas, and that so soon as the sum of one
thousand pounds be subscribed, the Committee
be requested to report to a future General
Meeting their views on the best mode of
carrying out this scheme in the most economi-
cal and effective manner.

THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIST OF—

- JOHN LAMB, Esq., M.L.C.
J. A. MOORE, Esq.
ROBERT WOOD, Esq.
O. R. GRIFFITH, Esq., J.P.
FRANCIS MITCHELL, Esq.
- As it is in every respect of the utmost impor-
tance that the Committee be at once enabled to
complete the arrangements in contemplation
for carrying out the above resolution, it is
currently requested of those parties who pur-
pose taking an interest in this adventure that
they will without delay communicate to either
of the above-named gentlemen, or to the
Honorary Secretary, the amount they propose
to invest.

List of subscribers already notified:—

John Lamb	50	0	0
Thomas S. Most	50	0	0
John Brown	50	0	0
James Chisholm	100	0	0
James Fanning	50	0	0
Bugge and Co.	50	0	0
James Simmons, jun.	50	0	0
Clark Irving	50	0	0
James Hall, jun.	50	0	0
W. H. Butler	50	0	0
Michael Metcalfe	50	0	0
John Graham	50	0	0
Robert Campbell, Tertius	50	0	0
Christopher Maxwell and Brother	50	0	0
John Stirling	50	0	0
J. S. Road	20	0	0
Robert and Edwin Tooth	20	0	0
R. M. Robey	20	0	0
John Hickey	20	0	0
Kemp and Fairfax	20	0	0
Francis Mitchell	20	0	0
George Thomas and Co.	20	0	0
R. C. Road	20	0	0
James Wilkinson	20	0	0
Edward Ronald	10	0	0
John Hosking	20	0	0

JOHN GRAHAM, Esq.

Honorary Secretary,
Sydney, November 22. 9267

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE

Society will be held on the evening
of Friday next, the 13th inst., in the Infant
School-room, Castlereagh-street, when it is
hoped that all who are interested in the
objects of such an important institution
will endeavour to be present.

The claims of the society upon all who wish
to advance the moral interests of the colony
will be urged by various speakers.

SIR ALFRED STEPHEN,
Chief Justice of New South Wales, will pre-
side on the occasion; and a collection will be
made in aid of the fund.

JAMES COMRIE, Secretary.
December 7. 10590

LAW AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

RYALSTON.

M. R. WHITCOMB, having duly
served notices to W. H. Mackie, of
Glen's Inn, London, Esq., Solicitor, &c., &c.,
and having succeeded in procuring the
establishment of a Law and General Agency
Office at Ryalston, hoping by a faithful and
unflinching attention to all matters entrusted
to him to merit their confidence and approba-
tion.

A monthly correspondence will be opened

with a professional gentleman in London, thus
affording great facility in transacting mercantile
and family affairs in any part of England.
Such made for Wills and other documents,
Filed in the Consistory or Superior Courts in
England, and abstracts of the same obtained,
together with Registers of Deaths, Baptisms,
Marriages, &c., &c.

Respectfully, and Mercantile Ac-
counts carefully adjusted.

Letters, post-paid, addressed Post Office,
Ryalston, will meet with prompt attention.
Ryalston, December 2. 10161

LADIES, during the Heat and Dust of

Summer will find ROWLANDS KALY-
DON a most refreshing preparation for the
complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor
and relaxation, allaying the heat and irrita-
bility, and immediately affording the pleasing
sensation attending restored freshness and
vitality of the skin. Freckles, tan,
spots, pimples, &c., are dissipated by
bathing in application, and give place to deli-
cate smoothness. In case of sun-burn, or stings
of insects, its purifying and refreshing pro-
perties have obtained the patronage of the
nobility and the elite of the aristocracy throughout
Europe. Price 4s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per bottle.

Sold by C. M. PERRY, H. Mose, A. Foss,
Chambers, Robinson and Pearson, Har-
demon, & Co., Ryalston, and all places of de-
tail.

Wholesale and Retail, 427, George-street,
Sydney. 3270

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,
(Opposite the Barrack Gate).

CAPITAL—£400,000, in 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. Brown, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq., Robert Palmer, Esq.
John Campbell, Esq., Robert Ho, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors attend daily to receive applica-
tions for insurances. Risks are taken on
goods and vessels of forty-five tons registered
and upwards.

The Board meets every Wednesday at one
o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent. (with average.)

Europe	1
China, India, &c.	2
Java	3
South America	4
Bombay	5
Bourbon	6
Cape of Good Hope	7
Torres Straits	8
For the voyage to	9

Time risks

12 months	9
6 months	8
3 months	7

For goods, &c., made free of particular average, reduced to 5 per cent. above the above rates.

N.B.—Notice is hereby given, that the Com-
pany's Surveyors will attend on the arrival of
each vessel in which they may be interested,
to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c.,
and that where claims are likely to be made,
notice is required to be left at the Company's
Office on the arrival of the vessel.

J. C. PHELPS,
Secretary.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL.

ROBERT BAY.

THE above Establishment has now
been for years been recognized as the most
distinguished of its kind in the colony, but
this general character does not sufficiently ac-
count for the popularity which it enjoys. It is
possessed, not only with the particular advan-
tages which, by the exercise of much thought
in planning and energy in carrying out, have
secured its superiority. The Proprietors, there-
fore, by their noble endeavours to advance
the interests of the colony, and to afford op-
portunities to the public of the grounds on which they rest their
claims to particular favour.

Many influential members of our community
have by their noble endeavours to advance
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As a Weekly Journal, of the form and char-
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these papers shall, with increasing interest,
be added to the list of subscribers.

Intelligent and practical men, who have
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proposed undertaking, and who have been
instrumental in procuring the necessary capital,
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it will be a source of profit to the Proprietors.

The Garden, which is the most extensive and
delightful in the vicinity of Sydney, stretches
down to the waters of the far-famed and
famous Bay, and is surrounded by the most
picturesque scenery of the colony. The effect
of this extensive garden, the Proprietors pre-
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surrounded, is so remarkable as to elicit ex-
clamations of delight from even the most phleg-
matic when looking upon the scene for the first
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management of a gardener of well-known
reputation, has been recently added to the garden.
The collection of choice plants in pots is already
very large, to which additions are being made
from time to time, and which visitors may pur-
chase any plant they may desire.

REMOVAL OF J. BERNASCONI.

carver, glider, looker, and picture
frame maker, respectfully informs his
friends and the public that he has this day
removed from Castlereagh-street to more central
premises in King-street East, next to Mr.
Hill, cabinet-maker, where he solicits a
continuance of their favours.

105, King-street, December 9. 10540

NOTICE.—LACHLAN MILLS.

The undersigned have leased the Lach-
lan Mills Waterworks, and have taken the
Establishment from Mr. J. H. Atkinson.
They have also taken the business of Com-
mission Woolstaplers, as lately carried on by
him at the Store, 316, Pitt-street, and intend
to carry on both in the same liberal manner
in which they have hitherto been conducted.

The premises at Lachlan Mills are very ex-
tensive, and in first-rate working order, several
additions having been lately made. They are
now open to the public, and will be a great
benefit to the colony. All wools committed to
their care will be got up in a correct manner,
and at the usual charges.

M. D. AND STEPHENS.
374, Pitt-street, Sydney, November 11. 908

IRONMONGERY, BAR IRON,

EARTHENWARE,
GLASS, AND DRUG STORES,
427, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

THE undersigned having determined
to close the retail department of his
business, he is prepared to sell the stock
of the same. The stock, or any considerable
portion of it would be sold with the fixtures
and good-will of the business to approved
parties, on liberal terms. The house, shop,
and good location of the premises, being
situated in the heart of the colony, and
being well adapted for the purpose, is
guaranteed to be let for one year from the 1st
March next, at a moderate rent.

Any young men of business habits, with
adequate capital, would find the present a
very favourable opportunity for embarking in
a most lucrative occupation.

Applicants (principals only) will have every
information afforded them by the proprietor,
and satisfactory reasons assigned for de-
clining this portion of his business.

In the meantime, shipments, storekeepers, and
the trade generally, will be supplied at much
lower prices with the view of reducing as much
as possible the portion of the stock which has
been opened out prior to the 1st March next,
the residue of which will then be sold by
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R. M. ROBEY.

J. SMITH, Wholesale and Retail

of Hat and Cap Warehouse, 273, Pitt-
street, four doors south of the Royal Victoria
Theatre.

J. S. in returning thanks to his friends
for past favours, begs to inform them, and
especially Storekeepers, Settlers, &c., that he
has just received a large supply of the best
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Townsend, London; and is prepared to supply
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French silk Hosiery, of various qualities, by the
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Trimmings, &c.

Boys' and Men's cloth Caps, in any quantity.
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Communications intended for the Hotel, if
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Castlereagh-street, will be immediately
forwarded.

9741

THE PRESS, A WEEKLY PAPER.

TO THE LIBERAL AND ENLIGHTENED PORTION
OF THE INHABITANTS OF NEW SOUTH
WALES.

FELLOW-COLONISTS.

On two
forms, the Press, a weekly paper, is
sent to every colony, to the aid of which
I am myself identified, in
connection with Academic Education, on the
one hand, and with Immigration on the other
—interests for which, as is well known, I have
made great personal sacrifices and incurred con-
siderable obligations—urgently require the ad-
vance of the Press at this moment, it is my
intention to do so in a somewhat similar way
more. Arrangements have accordingly
been made for the publication of a Weekly
Journal, to be designated *The Press*, of the
general form and character of the late *Colonist*
and *Colonial Observer* Newspapers; the first
number to be published on Wednesday, the
1st of January, 1861, and to be published
at least once a week, although by no means
exclusively, in view, in the proposed
Weekly Journal, will be as follows:—viz.,
1. To enable the colonists of New South
Wales, as the most advanced and
leading colony of the Australian group, whose
example must necessarily be powerfully influ-
ential, either for good or evil, with all the
others, to make the most of the miserable
state of a constitution which the present
authorities have, in lamentable ignorance of
their actual condition, and with gross injustice,
pained upon these noble colonies.

2. To prevent the establishment of a penal
settlement, or convict colony, on any part of
the east coast of this continent—an object
which Imperial selfishness, in conjunction with
colonial cupidity, is at present labouring to
effect—and to hasten the day of the
emancipation of Van Diemen's Land.

3. To combine the energies of the reputable
and enlightened portion of the inhabitants of
this colony in support of some rational scheme
of extending the boundaries of New South
Wales, and as to ensure the rapid develop-
ment of the vast resources of the colony, and
to leave the advocates for the resumption of
transportation to any part of this territory
without a chance of success.

4. To unite all the colonies of the Australian
group, with the exception of the penal colony
of Western Australia, in a series of energetic
measures for their common defence against im-
perial injustice, as well for the purpose of
improvement as a great Federation of United
Provinces, having common interests and com-
mon objects—the nucleus of one great Aus-
tralian nation, to be established in the
power of the Southern Hemisphere.

As a Weekly Journal, of the form and char-
acter of the present, cannot reckon upon that
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9741

CURES FOR THE UNCURED!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF SCROFULA,
OR LIMPING SYL.

Extract of a Letter from J. H. Alliday,
209, High-street, Cheltenham, dated the
22nd of January, 1860.

SIR,—My eldest son, when about three
years of age, was afflicted with a glandu-
lar swelling in the neck which after a
time broke out into an Ulcer. An eminent
medical man pronounced it as a very bad case
of Scrofula, and prescribed for a considerable
time without effect. The disease continued for
years, when gradually increasing in viru-
lence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, and
the formed below the left knee, and a third
under the eye, besides several others on the
arm, with a tumour between the ears, which
was expected to break. During the whole of
the time my suffering boy had received the
constant advice of the most celebrated medical
gentlemen at Cheltenham, being for
several months at the General Hospital, where
one of the Burgesses said that he would am-
putate the left arm, but that the blood was so
impure, that if that limb were taken off, it would
be then even more impure than the rest of the
body. In this desperate state I determined to
try your Pills and Ointment, and after two
months' perseverance in their use, the tumour
gradually began to disappear, and the discharge
from all the ulcers perceptibly decreased, and
at the expiration of eight months they were
perfectly healed, and the boy thoroughly re-
stored to the blessings of health, to the aston-
ishment of a large circle of acquaintances, who
could testify of the cure. The disease, which
case. Three years have now elapsed without
any recurrence of the malady, and the boy is
now as healthy as heart can wish. Under
these circumstances I consider that I should
be truly ungrateful to render the least aid
to your cause, and I therefore beg to give
you my testimonial, and to state that I have
quainted with this wonderful cure, effected by
your Medicine after every other means had
failed.

(Signed) J. H. ALLIDAY.

CURE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM OF FOUR YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley
Lancashire, 1860.

To Professor Holloway, Esq.,
Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I
write to thank you for the benefit I have re-
ceived from your Pills and Ointment, which
has completely cured me of the Rheumatism,
under which I suffered for these last four
years, at times I was so bad as hardly to be
able to walk. I had tried every kind of Medi-
cine that was recommended, without receiving
any benefit. I had also tried the use of
your medicine, and purchased your Pills and
Ointment, and after using six boxes of Pills,
and three of Ointment, and in three
weeks, through the aid and blessing of God,
I was completely cured of the disease, and
now as well as I can walk as ever I was in my
life. I am well known in this parish, having
been sixty-five years in it, with an exception
of ten years I served in the 24th Regiment of
Foot.

(Signed) JOHN PITT.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. Barker, No. 4, Green-park, Dry-
pool, near Hull, has been afflicted with a
bad leg of eighteen years upwards of eighty,
and although for many years he had sought the
first advice in the country, nothing was found
to cure him. He was very much distressed,
and was unable to perform his duties, and
was in great pain for long periods, and
which incapacitated him from attending to his
business. He had given up all hopes of getting
a cure, when at last he was persuaded to try
Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did,
and how wonderful it may appear, the leg
was thoroughly healed by their means, and by
continuing to use the Pills alone after his leg
was well, he has become in health so hale and
vigorous as to be more active than most men
of fifty.

N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary
statement can be vouched for by Mr. J. C.
Robinson, 22, Market-place, Hull, February
20th, 1860.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF RINGWORM OF SIX YEARS' STANDING.

Line, 13th of November, 1860.

One of the most eminent surgeons in Lima
(the Capital of Peru) had a child covered with
Ringworm for more than six years; in vain he
exhausted all his art in his endeavour
to cure him. He was very much distressed,
and was unable to perform his duties, and
was in great pain for long periods, and
which incapacitated him from attending to his
business. He had given up all hopes of getting
a cure, when at last he was persuaded to try
Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did,
and how wonderful it may appear, the leg
was thoroughly healed by their means, and by
continuing to use the Pills alone after his leg
was well, he has become in health so hale and
vigorous as to be more active than most men
of fifty.

N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary
statement can be vouched for by Mr. J. C.
Robinson, 22, Market-place, Hull, February
20th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

An invoice of Joseph Cooper and
Company's best Paris SILK HATS,
Just landed.

SMITH, CROFT, AND CO. 10088

FOR SALE.

Bar Iron.—The undersigned hav-
ing lately received some large shipments
of bar, bundle, and sheet iron, of 1st
and 2nd quality, and also of some
heavier, blacksmith, and other, than he is
now selling the above at the same price as any
other importer, and that also may be chosen
to suit the wishes of the customers.

THOMAS WOOLLEY,
Iron Yard, King-street.
Sydney, November 9. 9262

FOR SALE, by the Under-

signed, 30 to 35 P.O. West India, Bengal,
Colonial, in hogsheads and puncheons
Brandy, Martell's and Vinsyards, &c.,
Gin, cognac and half-crown,
Wine, Tarragon, Victoria, and Martell,
in quarter-casks and hogsheads
Ditto, Port, Hunt's Sandeman's, and Brough-
ton's.

Ditto, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Sherry, pale, in octaves, &c.
10516

FOR SALE.

White longcloth shirts
Fancy regatta ditto
Booth's white ditto
Blue serge ditto
Moleskin trousers
Children's dresses
Brass and bell
Boys' and youths' caps
Gent's navy ditto

